APPENDIX

Section 2553 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (derived from Section 1 of the Harrison Narcotic Act of December 17, 1914, c. 1, 38 Stat. 785, as amended) provides:

> It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispense, or distribute any of the drugs mentioned in section 2550 (a) except in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps for any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this subsection by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special taxes as required by sections 3221 and 3220 shall be prima facie evidence of liability to such special tax.

Section 2557 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (derived from Section 9 of the Harrison Narcotic Act) provides in part:

> (1) Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of this subchapter or part V of subchapter A of chapter 27, shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $2,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

U. S. C., Title 21, Sec. 174 (Sections 2 (c) and (f) of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act of February 9, 1909, c. 100, 35 Stat. 614, as amended), provides:

> If any person fraudulently or knowingly imports or brings any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, contrary to law, or assists in so doing or receives, conceals, buys, sells, or in any manner facilitates the transportation, concealment, or sale of any such narcotic drug after being imported or brought in, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such person shall upon conviction be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned for not more than ten years. Whenever on trial for a violation of this section the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of the narcotic drug, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant explains the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

Section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934, c. 652, 48 Stat. 1064, 1103–1104 (U. S. C., Title 47, Sec. 605) provides in part:

> * * * and no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person; * * *

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